AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 18, 2005

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 4, 2005

SENATE BILL No. 984

Introduced by Senator McClintock

February 22, 2005

An act to amend Section 25305 of the Public Resources Code, relating to powerplants.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 984, as amended, McClintock. Greenhouse gas emissions reductions: powerplants.

Existing law establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), and requires the Energy Commission, among other things, to analyze the social, economic, and environmental consequences of trends in the consumption of energy. Existing law requires the Energy Commission to perform assessments to address public interest energy strategies. The assessments must include identification of emerging trends in energy efficiency in various sectors of the state's economy, identification of emerging trends in the renewable energy industry, identification of emerging trends in energy research, development, and demonstration activities, and identification of progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and addressing the effects of climate change.

This bill would also require ~~an assessment of~~ identification and comparative analysis of the life-cycle costs and environmental impacts of existing and proposed *major* electric generation technologies, including fossil, nuclear, renewable, and hydroelectric technologies. The bill would require that the analysis be based on a survey of

available data from government, academic, industry, and public sources.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 25305 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

25305. The commission shall rely upon forecasting and assessments performed in accordance with Sections 25301 to 25304, inclusive, as the basis for analyzing the success of and developing policy recommendations for public interest energy strategies. Public interest energy strategies include, but are not limited to, achieving energy efficiency and energy conservation; implementing load management; pursuing research, development, demonstration, and commercialization of new technologies; promoting renewable generation technologies; reducing statewide greenhouse gas emissions and addressing the impacts of climate change on California; stimulating California's energy-related business activities to contribute to the state's economy; and protecting and enhancing the environment. Additional assessments to address public interest energy strategies shall include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(a) Identification of emerging trends in energy efficiency in the residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and transportation sectors of the state's economy, including, but not limited to, evaluation of additional achievable energy efficiency measures and technologies. Identification of policies that would permit fuller realization of the potential for energy efficiency, either through direct programmatic actions or facilitation of the market.

(b) Identification of emerging trends in the renewable energy industry. In addition, the commission shall evaluate progress in ensuring the operation of existing facilities, and the development of new and emerging, in-state renewable resources.

(c) Identification of emerging trends in energy research, development, and demonstration activities that advance science or technology to produce public benefits.

(d) Identification of progress in reducing statewide greenhouse gas emissions and addressing the effects of climate change on California.

(e) Identification and comparative analysis of the life-cycle costs and environmental impacts of existing and proposed *major* electric generation technologies, including fossil, nuclear, renewable, and hydroelectric technologies. The analysis shall be based on a survey of available data from government, academic, industry, and public sources and shall include a comparison of each of the following aspects of the various technologies:

(1) Production of fuel and other raw materials.

(2) Project construction.

(3) Energy ~~costs~~ *production*.

~~(4) Operating emissions, including greenhouse gases and water discharge.~~

(4) Operating emissions, including, but not limited to, both of the following:

(A) A comparison of water discharge to that of state-of-the-art fossil technologies.

(B) A comparison of greenhouse gases emitted by technologies that do not emit carbon dioxide directly, to state-of-the-art fossil technologies.

(5) Transportation, storage, and disposal of waste products*, including decommissioning costs and disposal of obsolete components*.

(6) Feasible methods to reduce costs and environmental impacts.

O